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SIERRA

September 1961

OF MICHIGAN
1961

CLUB BULLETIN

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I wished to see that seashore . . .
where the ocean is land-lord as well as sea-lord,
and comes ashore without a wharf for a landing.

—Thoreau, *Cape Cod*

Ostriches, Population Growth, and Wilderness Sentimentality

During the recent Wilderness Conference, it seemed to me at one stage that it was high time to come to grips with a question new to Wilderness Conferences. However, no appropriate moment occurred and, indeed, such a feeling of success and accomplishment arose as the Conference proceeded that the question would probably not have been well received. Accordingly, I withheld my comments and now lay them in your lap in the hope you will see fit to publish them in the *Bulletin*. They follow:

"Repeatedly during this Conference we have come to the brink of a certain question. But it is a controversial question even within our own numbers and none of us has cared to attack it. (The skill with which we skirt this precipice would amaze anyone but a rock climber.) It is not merely a question for foreign lands; it is just as important within our shores. It pervades all human society, North American as well as South American, Asian, and African. This question is, of course, 'What of the numbers of mankind; whither go we?'"

"We, all of us, must know one thing: The growth in numbers so familiar to us cannot continue; some day it must cease. None of us can say when it will cease, but in broad terms, we can say how. It will cease either by a decrease in birth rates or by an increase in death rates.

"If by the former, many of us can see hope for a human society which will still grant room on this earth for a fragment of the wild life with which God and Nature endowed it.

"If, however, the end of growth is by increase in deaths, no one with a concern for human welfare can look to the future with anything but dismay. For before we come to that vindication of C. G. Darwin and Thomas Malthus, we shall have crowded every other living thing off the face of the earth, except it bend its will to our demand. Alan Gregg looked forward to this with dread in an epoch-making address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1954 (*Science*, 121:681-682, May 13, 1955). This was the day when he made a most acute clinical analogy between unrestrained population growth and cancer. Paul Sears will remember that day. He was there. Many people, outside of that hall, were horrified. And put their heads back into the sand.

"I am not speaking of or for birth control. Human societies have always been able to restrain their numbers when they have had the incentive to do so. Perhaps, mostly, they have associated such restraints with religious practices. Let me repeat: I am not speaking of what we have come to call birth control, namely, contraception. I am speaking of limitation of growth.

"Eleven years ago when I left Japan, something was beginning to happen there. Within the ensuing period, Japan's birth rate has fallen in half, and Japan may well be headed toward the stable population it needs for its own survival and for the survival of the Nature which is so central to its society.

"It is popular to say this resulted from legalized abortion and birth control. This is a misrepresentation. In fact, most abortions performed in Japan then and since then are illegal. The Japanese government followed, it did not lead toward birth control. The essential truth is that the Japanese people, acting as individuals, decided that the time had come for an end to growth. They ended it by their own means and it is probably not for us to criticize their means.

COVER: Cape Cod by Ruth M. Hitzberger. (See "The Fight's On to Save Seashores" on page 6.) Quote from Cape Cod, by Henry David Thoreau, W. W. Norton and Company, New York, Inc. 1951.

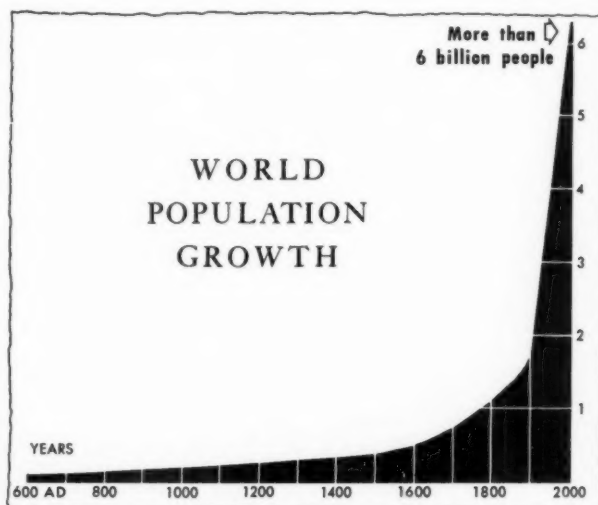
"Now, in these Wilderness Conferences the time has come when we must examine this question. For if we do not, if we are afraid to examine it and to come to a decision, then the Wilderness Conference and the Wilderness movement will end as other great romantic movements have ended—in obscure history books.

"We have the next two years to think. The next Wilderness Conference should be prepared either to examine this issue in detail or to admit that concern for wilderness is sentimentality.

"Now is the time! The wind is rising! During these next two years we, each of us, should be asking himself whether he is concerned for an enduring wilderness or merely for his own lifetime.

"It is time to ask the question: Does a wilderness program, a wilderness policy, without a population policy make any sense? Or is it only a sop to the outdoorsman?"

D. B. LUTEN



Courtesy World Population Emergency Campaign, N.Y.C.

Population Statistics and the Move to California

The 1960 census lists the U.S. population in that year as more than 179 million. During the 1950s, nearly 41 million American babies were born, 15,600,000 Americans died, and 2,660,000 people immigrated to the United States, giving the country a total growth of nearly 28 million.

During this same ten years, the population of the 13 western states increased by nearly 8 million—a higher increase than any place else in the country. Nearly half of this resulted from 3,850,000 people migrating to the West. And of this, 3,145,000 moved to California.

THE SIERRA CLUB* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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Old Man of the Mountains

By Harold Gilliam

WHEREVER men gather around blazing campfires in the cold nights of the high country and talk of the history of mountaineering, there are certain names that inevitably come into the conversation—Mallory, Irvine, Mummery, and among Americans John Muir, Clarence King, Norman Clyde.

In terms of pioneering climbs on American peaks, there is never any doubt that the all-time champion was Norman Clyde. There are a good many old-timers in the Sierra Club whose eyes shine with recollections of the great bear of a man who always carried a mountainous pack—often weighing 100 pounds or more—never removing it except to sleep. One wag dubbed him: "The pack that walks like a man."

The tales of Clyde's endurance are Bunyanesque. He held the speed record for racing up 14,000-foot Mount Shasta, climbed Mount Whitney some fifty times over a period of years, often without pausing for breath, and once in Glacier National Park scrambled up the thirty highest peaks in as many days.

Many a mountaineer has struggled up some remote Sierra crag for what he believed was a first ascent, only to find on the summit, beneath a cairn of rocks, an empty camera film box with the signature "Norman Clyde" and the date scrawled on the cover. Kilroy himself never turned up in more unexpected places.

Understandably there was genuine excitement at this summer's Sierra Club Base Camp above Lake Sabrina [in California's Sierra Nevada] when into the camp walked a big grizzled man with a giant pack and a thick swatch of white hair showing from beneath the back of his battered campaign hat. This was indeed Norman Clyde, the legend, still living, climbing and telling his tales of adventure in the high country.

His appearance caused a flurry for another reason as well. Camper Barbara Vye was brushing her teeth one night when the bushes parted and she was suddenly confronted with a shadowy figure she thought was a bear. It was the embarrassed Paul Bunyan of the Sierra, who apologized and

asked for directions. "I know my way around the mountain pretty well," he said, "but when I get into camp I'm completely lost."

CLYDE had consented to lead Sierra Club hikers into the high country to share with them his lore and techniques. Although he could have had his equipment carried to the base camp by pack animals, as did the rest of the campers, the elderly climber preferred to lug his huge pack on his back to the camp on Baboon creek at 10,600 feet elevation, seven miles and some 1500 feet above the roadhead at Sabrina.

But the pack was a light one, he said—a mere 55 pounds. Most guesses place his age near 80, although he reckons with a grin that he is 350.

Clyde has always been at home in the mountains in winter and in summer. Over-taken by a storm, he burrows into a thicket until the weather clears, then bulldozes his way out.

One time he headed up the precipitous east side of the range and over one of the passes in late October, intending to go out over another pass. But he was caught—without his skis—by the first big storm of the season.

The storm lasted several days, and by the time it was over, all the passes were buried under six feet of soft snow, making the return trip impossible.

There was only one thing to do. He slogged down the western slope of the range

(Continued on page 13)

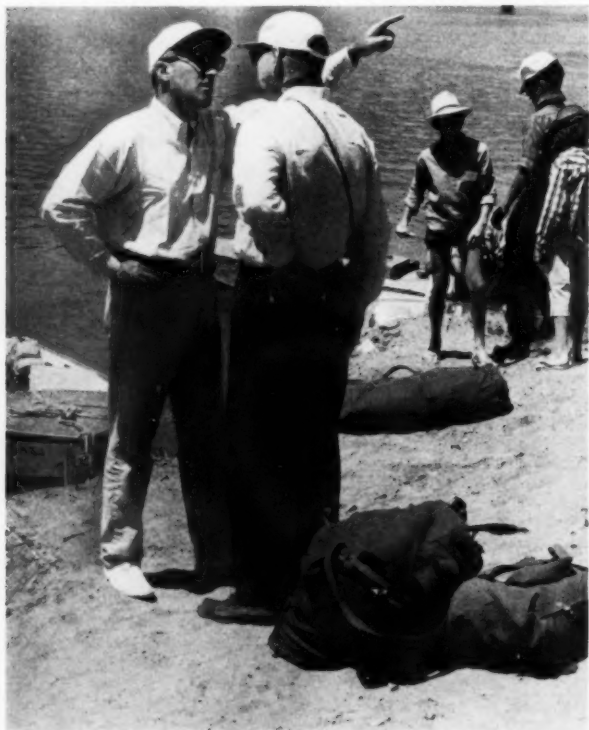
Norman Clyde by Hubert Buel



Udall and Freeman Make HISTORY AT FOUR CORNERS



Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall (left) talks with Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman at the Moab, Utah departure site before leaving for a tour of the Four Corners region. Frank T. Jensen photographs, courtesy Salt Lake Tribune.



HISTORY was in the making on July 1, 1961 when Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and his family and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and his son gathered together in Moab, Utah for the beginning of a five-day trip into the fantastic and beautiful red-rock canyon wilderness near the "Four Corners" junction of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Other important dignitaries were also coming—a Senator, two Congressmen, the Governor of Utah, and leading officials of several government land management agencies. But the long-range importance of the occasion centered around the two young members of President Kennedy's cabinet.

Here, for almost the first time during some 50-odd years of feuding and rivalry over scenic lands, prestige, and funds, the heads of these two primary land-managing departments were demonstrating a type of cooperative effort that should bring praise from all segments of the American public.

The object of the trip, according to Secretary Udall, was to explore the possibility of establishing an additional national park in the Needles area near Moab and Monticello, Utah. Participants included Senator Frank E. Moss, Representatives David S. King and M. Blaine Peterson, and Governor George D. Clyde—all of Utah; Harold P. Fabian, Utah Parks and Recreation Commission Chairman; Frank Masland, member of the Department of Interior's National Parks Advisory Board; Miss Lucy Redd, Democratic National Committeewoman from Utah; Richard Rodgers, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Bureau of Land Management Director Carl S. Landstrom; Joseph F. Carithers, Special Assistant to Secretary Udall; and a group of National Park Service personnel and newsmen. In contrast with the earlier study of the Rainbow Bridge problem (see June *SCB*), official representatives of national conservation organizations did not take part in the trip.

The party left Moab on July 2, 1961 with Secretaries Udall and Freeman leading the some thirty officials and newsmen as they travelled by boat 100 miles down the Colorado and Green rivers to Anderson's Bottom, a dry river bed on the Green River, then transferred to helicopter for the trip to Grandview Point, went by jeep to Dead Horse Point, and again by helicopter to the Needles area where they hiked four miles to recently discovered Druid Arch. Governor Clyde—who strongly opposes Udall's national park plans—met the party at Grand View Point. Clyde feels Udall's proposal for a park covering some 1,000 square miles of sandstone desert bordering the Green and Colorado "would bottle up enormous quantities of vital natural resources" and "could wreck the development of a state such as Utah." Udall, on the other hand, maintains that "the long-range economic potential of southern Utah rests on tourism. It will not only be the best industry the state can have—it is the most stable."

Commenting on the "rugged cabinet member's grass roots trip," the *Denver Post* indicated that "the aggressive, energetic, Arizona Mormon, who exhausts everyone who accompanies him on his jaunts [except his children], insists that our great American heritage of scenic and recreational resources be preserved for posterity. He deplores uncontrolled, ruthless exploitation of this heritage."

One of the most noteworthy developments on this trip, according to *Denver Post* staff writer Bert Hanna, "was a joint manifesto issued by Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman pledging an end once and for all to the long feud over recreation policies between the U.S. Forest and National Park Services." This is a move, said

Hanna in the July 16, 1961 *Denver Post*, "which could ultimately bring together as a working unit the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture and the Park Service in the Department of the Interior."

The *Salt Lake Tribune* noted editorially:

"Interior Secretary Udall was correct when he characterized as 'historic' his joint press conference with Agriculture Secretary Freeman last week. The interview took place after dark at Anderson's Bottom, on the Green River in the heart of Utah's red rock canyon country, before a small group of writers . . .

"Secretary Freeman was quoted as saying at Anderson's Bottom that if national forest land were better suited for national park purposes he would not oppose its transfer to the Park Service."

" . . . If such a trip results in better cooperation between the two departments, it might well be tried by negotiators of tough international issues. Meanwhile, it is encouraging that the two secretaries in charge of so many vital resources are finding common ground for ironing out problems related to good management and preservation of these resources."

Many conservationists will want to second that conclusion.—*B.M.K.*



Big Basin "Greenbelt" Expanded

MORE of the forested stream-side beauty along Waddell and Berry creeks, at Big Basin State Park in Santa Cruz County, will be preserved under the latest procurement plans of the Division of Beaches and Parks. (See map below and April 1961 *SCB*.)

A few months ago, state appraisers and the present property owners (Big Creek Timber Company) were more than \$400,000 apart in their negotiations for the proposed acquisition.

At the State Park Commission meeting held in San Jose July 21st, DeWitt Nelson, Director of the California Department of Natural Resources, stated that the difference in value set by the state, and the seller's price, had been narrowed to \$125,000, and that there was a possibility of working out a settlement.

In any event, based on recommendations of interested groups, including the Sierra Club, present plans call for the acquisition of the 520-acre parcel with 134 acres of virgin forest containing some 6.7 million board feet, as compared with the original cruise which would have spared only 76 acres of virgin timber containing 3 million board feet.

The additional timber to be purchased will widen the greenbelt area along Waddell Creek and, it is hoped, prevent slash from clogging the creek. As previously planned, trees would have been logged as close as 50 feet from the creek, and logging scars would have been visible along most of the creek trail, leading from Big Basin to the coast. About 11 million board feet will be logged from the remaining 386 acres, leaving the smaller trees for second growth.

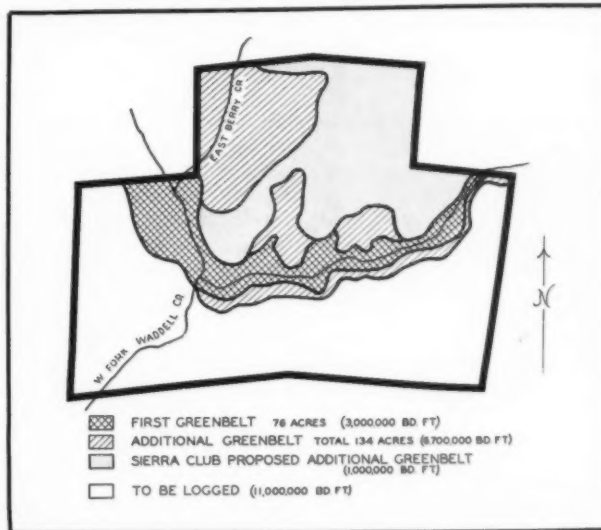
The Sierra Club urged that the Park Commission enlarge the contemplated greenbelt, to include all of the timber (another million board feet) in the northern portion of this property, between Waddell Creek and Berry Creek, and to abandon plans to construct a bridge across Waddell Creek, and a logging road into the area, which would detract from park values and create erosion problems for years to come.

The Park Commission passed a resolution, urging that the Department of Natural Resources commence condemnation proceedings within 45 days, if negotiations could not be concluded within that time limit.

—WALTER WARD

The map below shows the larger of two parcels of land—adjacent to the Big Basin State Park—currently under discussion for logging or greenbelt. This map covers the same area as the largest black area on the April *SCB* map on page 8.

Allan MacDonald



THE FIGHT'S ON TO SAVE SEASHORES



By Aubrey Graves

BECAUSE of a quarter century of legislative inaction, the American public has lost access to a staggering portion of the Nation's seashore.

Vast stretches of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coastlines have become what Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall calls "linear cities." "No trespassing" signs are increasingly in evidence and even the dismayingly small remnant of a once great recreational resource is in peril of being lost forever.

This has not come about because of lack of planning on the part of those entrusted with the protection of these values. Twenty-six years ago a National Park Service survey revealed plenty of unspoiled seashore. Twelve major areas totaling 437 miles of

beach were recommended for preservation as national areas.

Only one of these—Cape Hatteras in North Carolina—has been so established. Most of the others are now irrevocably committed largely to private development.

Now, at what appears to be the 11th hour, renewed efforts powerfully supported by Udall are being made to save at least a portion of the remnant for the use of all the people.

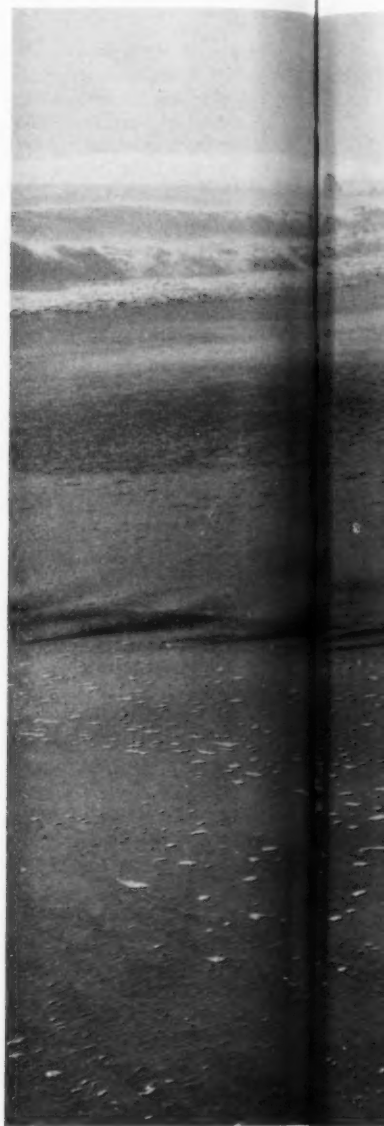
Four bills now pending call for the establishment of these four areas as National Seashores: Cape Cod in Massachusetts, Padre Island in Texas, Point Reyes in California and the Oregon Dunes. Another bill, repeatedly (and unsuccessfully) sponsored by Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) would have

set aside 3½ miles of the Indiana Dunes as a National Monument.

Cape Cod

Given the best chance of passage is the bill sponsored by Senators Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) and Benjamin A. Smith II (D-Mass.) to establish 30,000 acres on the outer arm of Cape Cod (about one-eighth of the Cape's total area) as a National Seashore.

President Kennedy, who co-sponsored a similar bill when he was Senator, strongly supports the project, as does the Massachusetts Legislature. [NOTE: On August 7, 1961 President Kennedy signed into law the measure establishing a Cape Cod National Seashore.]





Beach at Point Reyes by Philip Hyde

The 30,000 acres which would be set aside is a ribbon-like territory extending 40 miles along the outer coast from Provincetown to the tip of Nauset Beach. Its average width is one mile, its maximum width 4 miles in the central section where it extends across U.S. Highway 6 to include a highly significant cross-section of the outer Cape and a portion of Cape Cod Bay shore.

The finest of the Cape's natural attractions are represented in this proposed National Seashore, including eight square miles at Provincetown and Truro, where some of the most spectacular sand dunes along the Atlantic Coast are to be found.

Padre Island

After languishing for two decades, the

Padre Island National Seashore project is being vigorously pushed for approval at this session of Congress.

A bill introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) would establish as a national seashore an 88-mile section of the 117-mile-long island which stretches along the Gulf Coast of Texas from Corpus Christi almost to the Mexican border.

This is the longest reach of unspoiled coastline remaining in America, exclusive of Alaska.

Varying in width from a few hundred yards to two miles, Padre Island has wide, clean, gently sloping beaches, composed of fine sands and broken shells, which stretch from horizon to horizon. It is an ideal place for swimming, surf fishing, and other sports.

On the Gulf side are sand dunes which are shaped and reshaped by the wind. Others, stabilized by grasses and vines, rise to 40 feet in height. Behind them are broad flats and occasional ponds, fresh with rain water.

In the remoteness of the island live such endangered bird species as the reddish egret, roseate spoonbill, Cabot's tern, royal tern and black-bellied tree ducks. It is a stopping place for many migrants.

Overwhelming citizen support for the area's preservation was registered during public hearings in Corpus Christi 18 months ago. Real estate interests, however, want to lop off 23 miles at the ends of the proposed area. These 23 miles, dotted with fresh water ponds, comprise the choice parts of the island.



Highest Point on Outer Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore.



*Dunes within the proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore.
Photos courtesy National Park Service.*

Another group is demanding that the legislation include a guarantee that a highway will be built the full length of the island, with connecting causeways.

At a Senate Public Lands Subcommittee hearing last April, Secretary Udall expressed opposition to a through road. Millions of people, he declared, are interested in the preservation of wild, unspoiled places as sources of physical and spiritual refreshment. "Let us be provident and generous," he pleaded, "not only to the American public, but also to our children, to future generations . . ."

Point Reyes

It seems incredible, but along the California coast, 24 miles north of downtown San Francisco, is an area of 53,000 acres still used chiefly for grazing. On it, at this writing, there are no completed housing developments.

This is Point Reyes, a peninsula now under renewed consideration as the site of a National Seashore. Within three hours travel time live more than four million people, increasingly in need of recreational space.

That Point Reyes is still vacant seems miraculous. It cannot remain unaltered for long. Strong pressures are being applied to the Marin County Planning Commission to

sanction housing developments in the area. Three subdivisions have been approved, and approval for others is being sought.

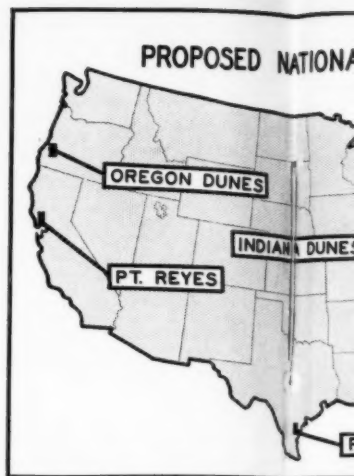
[NOTE: More subdivisions were approved by the Marin County Board of Supervisors in early August; these would add another 233 homesites within the seashore proposed for all Americans. At the same time radio station KCBS in San Francisco was claiming that "so far (the housing development) consists of one house."]

Unless the present Congress approves pending legislation to preserve this area for public recreational use, the heart of it is certain soon to be gobbled up. Then, in time, the area will look like the rest of suburban San Francisco.

The race between the subdividers and the conservationists is critical. On March 28, last, while Secretary Udall was pleading with a Senate committee to proceed with the project, bulldozers were working overtime leveling off a 1000-acre subdivision overlooking the beach along Drake's Bay, where Sir Francis Drake is believed to have repaired his ship, the Golden Hinde in 1579.

Simultaneously, California newspapers were carrying this advertisement: "Live at fabulous, historic Drakes Bay, in the very

Americans are beginning to question whether all the shoreline from coast to coast should be devoted to housing and commercial uses—or whether some should be devoted to youth and recreation.



shadow of the beautiful, famed white cliffs of Point Reyes. Wonderful half-acre homesites with stately pines behind you . . . the white sand and blue ocean before you." A little farther back from the ocean a sawmill was at work.

"If this bill does not succeed in passing the Congress this year," says Congressman Clem Miller, a leading sponsor of the Point Reyes National Seashore proposal, "costs will rise to the point where I doubt the Seashore will ever be established."

Indiana Dunes

Heretofore bleak prospects of saving for public recreational use the remnant of the Indiana Dunes (about 8000 acres, including 4½ miles of shoreline about 40 miles from Chicago on the south shore of Lake Michigan) have brightened a bit in recent weeks.

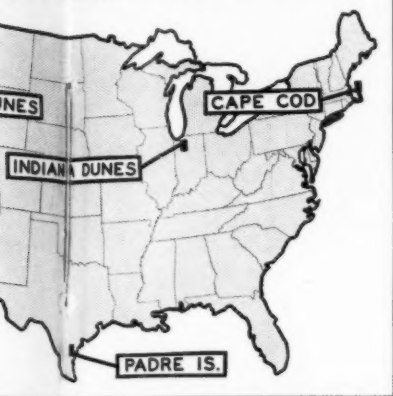
Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and six other Senators have been waging an uphill fight to preserve "for the people of Indiana, Illinois and the Midwest" what Douglas calls "a natural playground and wildlife area of great beauty . . . a priceless piece of geologic and botanic history unique on the western continent."

Arrayed against the conservationists is the Bethlehem Steel Co. which owns 1200 acres

From Moulin Studios, S.F.



SED NATIONAL SEASHORES



Allan MacDonald

that would be included in the National Scenic Landmark Douglas' bill would set up.

Also fighting his proposal are the National Steel Co. (headed by George M. Humphrey) and all the Indiana Senators and Representatives. The Indiana Legislature has passed a resolution opposing it.

Also aligned in opposition is Governor Welch of Indiana and others determined to push the \$80 million Burns Ditch project on a portion of the dune land included in the proposed Landmark.

Douglas charged in an open letter recently: "The two steel companies and the political ring which is speculating in Dunes real estate . . . hope that they can create another Gary and make millions out of the increase in land values."

The Burns Ditch project for a public harbor, according to Douglas, "would split and devastate the remaining unspoiled area of dunes wonderland located a figurative stone's throw from Chicago."

National Steel and various private real estate interests, Douglas added, "are laying plans to get a \$35 million subsidy from the Federal Government to construct a harbor which will permit ore boats to serve the National mill and such other mills as Bethlehem may at some future date construct."

Photograph by Pirkle Jones



A "tree graveyard" in the Indiana Dunes region where trees were entombed alive, in time past, by the moving dunes, and later, as the dunes passed on, exposed again to view.

Courtesy John Nelson Studios.



Douglas and his fellow sponsors insist that unless the steel companies are restrained, "the whole dunes area will be turned into another industrial and asphalt jungle."

Oregon Dunes

In its efforts to preserve 35,650 acres of Oregon's shoreline and coastal lands for public recreational use, the National Park Service finds its principal opponent to be the U.S. Forest Service. About 13,924 of the acres which would be set aside are presently administered by the latter agency. Under the bill to establish the Oregon Dunes National Seashore, sponsored by Senator Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.) it would become a unit of the national park system.

The two services have been perennial rivals for control of government-owned land. The suggestion that the forest folk surrender something to their ancient enemy has intensified this rivalry.

Said Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle recently: "There is no disagreement between us as to the need for preserving adequate seashore areas, just over the means of doing it. We feel that we are administering the Forest Service lands for recreation adequately and see no need to turn them over to the National Park Service.

"The park people," he added, "might better devote their energies elsewhere."

The relatively slight local opposition to the Seashore proposal is coming from some of the 150 or so persons who own property within its proposed boundaries. Park Service spokesmen charge that even this opposition was almost non-existent "until Forest Service personnel organized it."

The points of view of the Forest Service and the objecting landowners are accommodated in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Edwin R. Durno (R-Ore.). Durno's bill would cut to 31,415 acres the size of the area to be preserved and would exclude inland wooded areas and 4250 acres of fresh water lakes.

Durno would place the preserve under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service which, under its "multiple use" philosophy, permits lumbering, mining and grazing along with recreational activities within its domain.

"There is no area on the entire Pacific Coast," said a 1959 Interior Department report, "possessing a comparable association of dunes, seashore, freshwater lakes and forests."

Fronting the ocean is an attractive, clean,

(Continued on page 12)

The unbroken spaciousness of surf, sand, grass-covered dunes, marshes, and fresh-water ponds make Padre Island, Texas especially valuable for public recreational use. National Park Service photograph.



A Watershed Research Debate

In the Uneasy Chair column for April, 1961, the Sierra Club Bulletin carried a guest editorial by John Warth discussing the relationship between logging, floods, and watershed research. Warth's statement centered around early 1950 watershed studies by H. W. Anderson, Forest Service watershed scientist, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. The results of these studies, Warth contends, give support to the belief that logging, without careful research regarding its long-range effect on watershed values, can result in damage to the vital resource base of the Northwest.

We have received several extensive comments on Warth's editorial. One of these—from the U. S. Forest Service—is presented here, together with additional thoughts by Warth. (Further comments on this important issue will be carried in the November Bulletin.)

FOREST SERVICE OBJECTS

June 7, 1961

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

I would like to comment on the article by John Warth appearing in the "Uneasy Chair," *Sierra Club Bulletin*, April 1961.

Warth's major thesis is his charge that the Forest Service has adopted an "official" position regarding the effect of logging on floods and is suppressing information contrary to this position. On both counts, Warth is mistaken. I know of no official position taken on this matter by the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest or in any other part of the country. Furthermore, during my 30 years of forest research activity I have not encountered any suppression of our research findings by officials in our agency.

Warth begins by bringing to light some reports, now purportedly languishing in obscure publications, of "extensive" research done by Henry Anderson in 1950-1952. This discovery, he claims, refutes U. S. Forest Service Region Six statements that watershed management research did not begin here in the Pacific Northwest until 1955.

On the surface, evidence does indicate confusion about the beginning date of watershed research in Oregon and Washington. We have stated in several publications that the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station received its first appropriation for watershed management research in July 1955. It was our first opportunity to recruit trained scientists for the kind of "intensive" watershed research Anderson, himself, recommended in his writings.

Anderson's studies date back to a brief period shortly after World War II when, as a member of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, he was responsible for some phases of flood prevention surveys in the Columbia River Basin. This arrangement was necessary since we had not yet acquired a staff of watershed experts in this Station. We have regarded Anderson's work as preliminary to our current watershed research program but not as a substitute for the type of controlled experiments we are now conducting and which are needed to arrive at unbiased and definitive conclusions concerning the basic causes of floods.

Anderson's reports have appeared in a number of technical publications which by their very nature are not widely known to the layman. The selection of the medium of publication is a decision left to the author; only rarely

is his decision questioned. The report which stimulated Warth's comments was published as part of a symposium in Germany held under the auspices of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and did not find wide circulation beyond the libraries of this country. The Forest Service had absolutely nothing to do with this circumstance, and has had no intention of suppressing this report or any other prepared by Anderson.

Timber May Exert "Little Influence on Runoff"

I am not sure of the basis for Warth's statement that Region Six ignores Anderson's conclusions and claims that logging on Federal lands produces no appreciable increase in runoff. Most foresters, including those in Region Six, realize that increases in streamflow will usually follow removal of forest cover. Perhaps the reference stems from correspondence with the Supervisor of Snoqualmie National Forest following the floods of November and December 1959 in western Washington. In response to Warth's accusation that stepped-up logging on national forests was a major contributing factor, the Supervisor described some careful observations he and his staff conducted in the flood source areas. They found clear evidence that the major source was the snow zone lying above logged areas. Abnormal amounts of rainfall occurring during these floods caused high yields of runoff from the cutover areas, as would be expected. But careful examination indicated that the water yield from these storms was just as great from the uncut areas. We have observed this phenomenon in controlled experiments when continuous heavy rains fall on fully saturated soil. Under such conditions, timber cover exerts little influence on the contributions of rainfall to runoff.

Warth apparently places considerable confidence in a dairy equipment salesman's report from lowland farmers who claim that "floods are definitely increasing." But yet he apparently rejects the results of a flood source survey made by a responsible forest officer and his staff. The memory of local residents regarding the past history of climatic events is always open to question. As Warth himself admits, we have always had floods. The largest one of historical record in the Willamette River occurred in 1861!

Warth, it seems, is particularly concerned with the effect of logging on Federal (Forest Service) lands. By implication he leaves the reader with the impression that Anderson's studies reflect conditions common to national

forests. He cites one test in which the floods of a logged and unlogged watershed near Portland were compared. The test covered the years 1920 to 1948, a period in which floods became progressively higher as a result of logging in one of the watersheds. None of this cutting was on Federal lands!

This illustrates two points which should be noted about Anderson's studies. They reflect results of logging methods dating back to the days of large clearcuts, steam donkeys, and general indifference to soil and water values. Secondly, Forest Service timber sale operations account for only a tiny fraction of the logged areas included in Anderson's analyses.

My point is that the Forest Service does not permit or condone methods of logging carried on in the 20's and 30's. Patch clear cutting is specified in almost all Region Six sales west of the Cascade Range. Total impact on any given watershed at one time is far less than that created by the older, extensive clearcuts. Cleared areas remain small and separated by intervening strips of green timber. Tractors are restricted on steep slopes; in these difficult locations we normally specify high-lead cable yarding and, more recently, aerial gravity cableways. Roads are engineered to minimize surface-runoff, erosion, and disturbance to streams.

Our watershed experiments are beginning to show that these progressive methods are effective in reducing logging damage. We are also studying how various types of soil react to logging disturbance because we feel that this knowledge is a key to further improvement. As Anderson has pointed out, our research is aimed at development and evaluation of improved methods "... that will alleviate the flood and sediment consequences of the old methods reported in our studies."

Sincerely yours,

R. W. COWLIN, *Director*
Pacific Northwest Forest and
Range Experiment Station
U. S. Forest Service
Portland, Oregon

AUTHOR'S REBUTTAL

August 7, 1961

Dear Mr. Cowlin:

I shall attempt to explain and clarify a few points made in my guest editorial on watershed research. I'm not certain how much will be accomplished, however. For one thing, personalities are involved. I would hesitate quoting out of letters without obtaining permission. But

it may be simply stated that I feel that I have ample documentation for my statements.

Obviously, there is room for some difference in interpretation. The Sierra Club, in reprinting my article as a guest editorial, was recognizing that some personal opinions were being expressed. The fact is that not much more than opinions *can* be expressed regarding the effect of various types of logging on watersheds. There just has not been sufficient research to date to prove anything absolutely. The results of various researchers are not always consistent. The authorities apparently do not even agree on what is the best approach to watershed research.

It is evident that Anderson does not regard his watershed research in Region Six as preliminary in the sense that the measurements used were insufficiently accurate or too few in number to warrant the conclusions made. The research was aimed primarily at answering one basic question: "What effect has logging in the past had on the runoff? He cites recent research both in America and in Sweden which produced results rather similar to his own.

Although the conclusions of the Willamette Basin research did not prescribe the methods of logging to be used in the future, since that was not the primary aim of the project, these conclusions were of real significance nonetheless. They deserved wide circulation among professionals and laymen alike. Yet I can cite at least one individual much concerned with watersheds—a long-time resident of the Willamette Valley—who had never heard of Anderson's research. Whether or not Region Six suppressed this research (and I wouldn't say that it did), the fact is that it was not publicized as it should have been. Nor have Anderson's methods, including the equations ultimately developed, been applied to answer similar questions about other river basins in the region. I don't pretend to fully understand these complicated equations, but it appears that they could theoretically enable us to predict the runoff from our knowledge of meteorology, topography, geology and cover. I don't know whether or not these equations can be refined and perfected so as to be applicable to all conditions. But at least these efforts are commendable and should not be ignored, as they apparently have been. Perhaps Region Six is now perfecting these equations. If so I'd like to hear more about this.

At the present time in my area we'd like to know the answer to the question, "What has logging done to the Snohomish River basin, both within and without the Snoqualmie National Forest?" The public is asking this question and pointing fingers, but there are no answers. Surely on-the-spot observations by foresters, no matter how capable or objective, do not alone constitute research. Appearances may be terribly deceiving. We need far more quantitative measurements of the type the Forest Service is slowly procuring in certain areas rather far removed from the watersheds in question.

In the particular Western Washington flood in November 1959 local foresters concluded that the major part of the flood waters originated in the high country, where heavy rains washed away a fall of wet snow. My own ob-

servations verify this. Under these unusual circumstances, logging in the lowlands, whether destructive or not, could be expected to have but a minor over-all effect.

There was another flood in the same area later that winter. According to a newspaper clipping in my hands, this flood (January 16) was expected to reach within a foot of the crest established during the flood of October, 1955—which was apparently the all-time crest. We have always had floods in the area, but these few statistics seem to indicate that they are getting bigger. We do not have to take the flooded-out dairy farmers' word for it. The measurements are readily available, for anyone concerned enough to look them up. However, I seriously doubt if these statistics date back a hundred years—even in the Willamette Valley!

It is true, as you say, that Anderson's survey was involved primarily with lands outside the national forests. This was unavoidable since very little timber had been cut in national forest lands at that time. We now have the opportunity to make comparisons on lands of various ownerships, using Anderson's simple and inexpensive methods. Even a casual observer can readily find private timberlands that are still being abused. Erosion is very apparent in many locations in southwestern Oregon, for instance. Forest Service research could bring to public attention these several "antisocial" timber companies.

The conclusion to my article was perhaps not very well expressed. I was not inferring that no more timber should be cut on public lands, as some have interpreted my statements. I was merely suggesting that we go slow or cease altogether in certain danger areas. Anderson discovered, for instance, that it is the zone of medium elevation that has the highest flood potential. Moreover, even with the promptest reforestation, the rainfall excess of a clear-cut area amounts to the significant amount which he calculated. My understanding is that this excess is what the trees would transpire or evaporate into the atmosphere. It's not primarily a matter of good or bad forestry practices—a point that needs to be emphasized! In fact, in water shortage areas this rainfall excess *might* be used to advantage, as the Forest Service certainly recognizes. In many areas the cost in floods or flood prevention would not justify the benefits, however. It all depends on the specific situation.

I cited in my article the cost of flood-control research in King County, comparing it with Forest Service payments to the county. Now I have the figures for the repair of the washout on the Snoqualmie Pass Highway, which resulted from the flood of November, 1959. It was \$1,190,000. This is not to infer that the logger was the villain. But it is certainly possible that the nearby Camp Joy burn was a significant contributing factor. For one thing, it seems logical that the bulk of the debris which blocked the river may have come from this recently burned area. It can probably never be proved one way or the other.

It is of interest that the record shows that this destructive fire was started in connection with the construction of a Forest Service access road. Not that the Forest Service was directly to blame for this fire. The possibility of fire is

a hazard always accompanying road building. It is a calculated risk, in this case perhaps justified. But the point I would like to make is that there may well be areas where the risk is so great, the possible damage so serious, that the disturbing of natural conditions is unjustifiable. Since we do not yet understand all the factors involved, we can dare err only on the cautious side. Reports from your station have stated that the risk of fire has increased with the harvesting of timber. The records show that dedicated lands (in the national park system) have a much better fire record, on a relative area burned basis, than managed forest lands in the national forest system. The latter record, of course, includes considerable wilderness timber also.

One significant fact is that wilderness timber in these danger areas mentioned above lies in rugged country of high scenic and recreational value. The forest of medium elevation—greatest contributor to floods—is the forest most likely to be included in wilderness areas and other dedicated areas. Incidentally, wilderness forests or park forests constitute probably our best example of multiple use—or simultaneous use. The timber is protecting the watershed and offering enjoyment, direct and vicarious, to countless citizen-owners of these public lands.

Can Wilderness Wait For All the Answers?

I am wondering if there are not certain advantages in Anderson's basin-wide type of survey. While it is obviously a rather rough measurement, it would seem to have the advantage of errors tending to cancel one another out. Most important it would tell us something of average conditions on the watershed. Small-scale watershed measurements, while they may be infinitely more precise, apply only to that one small area—which may or may not be typical. Other similar measurements can and should be made on other areas, having different topographical, geological, meteorological and biological conditions. But the variations are so great that it would take a great number of measurements indeed! Will we ever have *that* kind of money? Could we wait long enough for the answers if we did?

Whether we could or not, the fact is that the Forest Service is now engaged in a vast crash program of road building and logging—with the most remote situations usually being logged first. The first timber sale on a virgin watershed is typically at the head of the valley. On a mountainside the first sale is typically just below timberline. Thus are being committed for all time to logging the very areas shown by Anderson's research to be the highest contributor of floods. (I am now thinking of the North Cascades where commercial timberline is roughly 4,000 feet.) These are the areas with the heaviest precipitation and the shortest growing season, and having the greatest danger of snow damage.

I should be interested in hearing more about present and planned watershed research in Region Six, especially in how it is being correlated with the pioneer research herein discussed.

JOHN F. WARTH
Seattle, Washington

Letters

Big Basin

My dear Mr. Menning:

Your recent article in the April 1961 *Bulletin* about Big Basin has stirred a flood of memories for me. I know little or nothing of the circumstances or conditions which are making the purchase of the Berry Creek acreage so difficult, but it does make one wonder as to what shenanigans are afoot this time.

Did you know that in 1908 there was some sort of skulduggery which resulted in the cutting of virgin timber *inside* the Big Basin Park area, that is on State-owned land? Rumors were heard in San Jose; so several interested citizens boarded the train for Boulder Creek to go into the Park on the then only existing road from that point. My grandfather, Andrew P. Hill, was one of the members of this little delegation. They set firmly forth from Boulder Creek, probably in a wagon, came to the cut virgin timber; grandpa whipped out his trusty 8 x 10 camera and two of the villains disappeared into the forest. That is, they were not present when the investigating delegation turned round to question them. Public effort stopped the milling that time and Dr. Dudley, Stanford botanist, said: "This incident of the legalized but wholly objectionable lumbering in the Park shows the people of this peninsula that the price of its most attractive natural feature is eternal vigilance, and not simply the \$250,000 that was paid over from their State treasury."

Grandpa left some notes about his adventures in the redwoods and I wish to quote here his statement about his very first view of one of the biggest trees in the Basin: "As we emerged into the opening before this tree I noticed the members of our party all looking at this giant with open mouths, and suddenly I became aware of being in the same condition! Our awe increased as we further explored this wonderful forest."

Imagine being one of the first to see such a place! It would make a conservationist out of most anyone. There were eight people in the little group who first viewed the ancient trees, and those eight became ardent conservationists and formed the Sempervirens Club a few days later. Mrs. S. A. Jones was one of those eight—and her son, ex-State Senator Herbert C. Jones is today president of the Sempervirens Club. Mr. Jones has given lavishly of his own time and effort over the years to the Sempervirens Club. He continues to do so and always seems to enjoy it. You see, he was "in" on the beginning of it all. He saw the Basin in its original state and he has had a great deal to do with the legislation involved. I venture to say that he also remembers the fun they had. All of the old letters and photographs seem to indicate that a spirit of fun pervaded the Sempervirens Club. And what characters they were...

Of course, I shall write a note to Governor Brown. It is only necessary to "swell the tide" of mail on the subject. To you I write all these pages so that I won't be tempted to write a book to Governor Brown (He wouldn't read it).

Now being a woman I must off to the kitchen

sink and leave the big accomplishments to the men. Perhaps I can help by talking, which I do. I talk to anyone who gives me a chance; but I try to tell little stories, true stories that I know about some of the interesting characters in the history of conservation.

B. LAUGHLIN (Mrs. Horace)
Palo Alto, California

• Never underestimate the power of women—especially in conservation circles.—Ed.

Comments from Belgium

Dear Sierra Club:

Though I left California for the last time 8½ years ago I still read with great interest your *Bulletin* and enjoy your victories as conservationists—Dinosaur National Monument for example. Also I am saddened by your defeats—the charming old Tioga Road is gone—I wish your influence will grow in and out of California. There is so much beauty to preserve in the U.S.A. and around the world.

In my small country the problem is acute. The housing and industrial equipment is expanding very fast and there is little government policy for conservation. Town and village councils as well as province councils have a large autonomy dating back often to the middle ages. Some are good, many more are short sighted.

The National Forestry service is doing well, I believe, but on the whole it is not enough.

NOELLE NEVE DE MEVERGNIS
Brabant, Belgium

Watershed Research

May 23, 1961

Dear Dave:

Congratulations on the Uneasy Chair article by John F. Warth in the *Bulletin* for April. The author did some real studying, and his objective approach is refreshing. Moreover, I understand the article was submitted to Anderson before publication for checking the author's interpretation of published data. This is a very good approach. I suspect we'll hear (read) more on the subject?

Regards, best

CLARK GLEASON
Berkeley, California

• Further comments on this subject are found on pages 10 and 11.—Ed.

Project Chariot

Dear Sir:

I wish to congratulate you on your May issue of the *Bulletin* devoted to "Project Chariot." It was certainly timely, as evidenced by the fact that in the following week *The Nation* and the *San Francisco Chronicle* both devoted considerable space to the subject. These publications have come directly to my attention; I have heard of others.

It is unfortunate that a thoroughly objective analysis of "Chariot" must appear to some as critical of the integrity of AEC operations. It is a disquieting fact, however, that the AEC, like many bureaucracies filling legitimate places in government, is inclined to bend scientific inquiry toward pre-conceived objectives.

The Sierra Club is not alone in recognizing this danger. But, since the danger is so insidious and established governmental institutions are ill-equipped to detect or publicize it, the Sierra Club will not find an army of support. This is the risk of courageous journalism—which too few are willing to take.

On its face, "Chariot" may seem only remotely related to the official aims of the Sierra Club. But at its heart it is a symbol of that reckless technology manifest everywhere about us. This is not a romantic point of view; it reflects my mistrust of recklessness of any kind. You were correct not to challenge the propriety of "Chariot"; that is not, at least at this time, your responsibility. It is sufficient to observe that the burden of proof lies with the Project's origins.

DAVID E. PESONEN
Berkeley, California

Save Seashores

(Continued from page 9)

finely-textured sandy beach sweeping off to the horizon in two directions. From 100 to 125 yards wide at low tide, it narrows to 25 or 30 yards at the flood.

Immediately inland are low sandy hummocks, their crests clothed with beach grasses. Beyond them is a vast, desert-like expanse of ever-moving sand. Great, glistening dunes up to 200 feet in height form an intricate landscape pattern of outstanding scenic and geologic interest.

Still farther inland are forest-blanketed ancestral dunes (some reaching 450 feet above sea level). These are set with magnificent sylvan lakes, prominent among them three of high ecological and recreational value—Cleawox, Woahink and Siltcoos.

The 23-mile-long beach and immediately adjacent land are completely undeveloped. A number of private homes and cottages, however, are scattered along wooded shores of Woahink and Siltcoos Lakes.

Here within recent months there has been great speculative activity and land prices are soaring weekly. The Park Service insists that "the availability and use" of these inland wooded areas and lakes are "essential to public use and enjoyment of the area's potentialities."

[Aubrey Graves is Outdoors Editor for the widely-respected *Washington Post* in the nation's capital. This article has been adapted from an original series of five articles.]

Annual Southern Dinner

The Sierra Club Annual Dinner (Southern Section) will be held on October 28 at the Los Angeles Breakfast Club. Willi Unsöld will speak on climbing Masherbrum.



Four of the party visiting the dunes, from left to right: Secretary of the Interior Udall, Senators Bible and Douglas, and National Park Service Director Wirth.

Officials Visit Indiana Dunes

On Sunday, July 23, 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall visited the area proposed for a National Scientific Landmark at the Indiana Dunes on the southern shore of Lake Michigan. He came at the invitation of Illinois Senator Paul H. Douglas, the mayors of Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago, Indiana, and the Save-the-Dunes Council, which has been fighting since 1952 to preserve the natural area of more than 3000 acres of sand dunes from invasion by steel mills and harbor development.

Norman Clyde

(Continued from page 3)

some 70 miles into Fresno. The most difficult part of the trip, he said later, was trying to get checks cashed in Fresno to buy food.

WHenever someone is lost in the Sierra or whenever a plane crashes on a seemingly inaccessible mountainside, almost inevitably there is a call for the man who knows the range as no one has known it since John Muir.

In 1933 when Clyde's young friend Walter A. Starr Jr., failed to return from a solo climbing expedition in the Minarets, south of Yosemite, parties of the Sierra's best mountaineers combed the area without success. After the other searchers had given up, Norman Clyde persisted.

Searching the steeped Minarets with his field glasses, foot by foot, he finally detected a spot high on a 12,000-foot pinnacle from which a slab of rock had recently peeled off and fallen.

Clyde's surmise turned out to be correct. In a notch hundreds of feet below he found the body of his young friend.

TO many of the Sierra Club campers who listened to Clyde's tales this summer at Baboon creek, the biggest surprise was his splendid command of the language, his felic-

itous turn of phrase. The secret was in his famous pack. It developed that in that mysterious mountain of gear he customarily carries volumes of classical literature in half a dozen languages. This summer he was re-reading Goethe's *Faust* in German.

Under questioning he confessed that he had worked for his Masters Degree in the classics at the University of California more than half a century ago. Then, because of his disinclination to write a thesis, he deserted the groves of academe for the forests of the Sierra, sometimes returning to civilization long enough to earn a grubstake by teaching.

For a time he was a school principal in the Owens Valley town of Independence but lost the job when he fired a gun over the heads of some students perpetrating a destructive Halloween prank.

Under the lodgepole pines of glacial-carved granite basins and along the high trails this summer he has talked not only of Palisade Glacier and Kearsarge Pass, of aretes and cols and couloirs, but of Virgil, Homer, Emerson, Boccaccio, Dante—all of whom he reads in the original. His eyes were on the summit peaks—both of landscape and literature.

The campers recognized an extraordinary phenomenon—an American prototype, a man of the wilderness in the mold of Daniel Boone, Jim Bridger, Kit Carson and Jedediah Smith, yet a man as much at home

in the world of literature as many a university professor.

Perhaps Norman Clyde's real prototype is not the wilderness scout but Henry David Thoreau, the learned Yankee individualist who would have no truck with social conformity but stubbornly went his own way in his cabin at Walden Pond. Clyde's Walden is the entire Sierra, and his cabin is carried on his back.

Although Clyde has often climbed with parties of mountaineers—always as the iron man of the group—most fellow climbers agree that he is hardly an organization man. He is happiest when climbing alone, setting his own pace, looking for new heights to conquer.

In the years since World War II, a new generation of climbers has come to the fore. By the use of co-ordinated teamwork and specialized equipment—ropes, pitons, expansion bolts—and mathematical calculations, they have been able to scale perpendicular cliffs, such as those of Half Dome and El Capitan, where even Clyde, using only his native endowment, could not go.

Yet there is little doubt that long after the expansion-bolt climbers have ascended the last "inaccessible" pinnacle, the legend of Norman Clyde will continue to be related with awe around mountain campfires for generations to come.

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the San Francisco Sunday Chronicle

RUTH KAY

Book Reviews

OUR NATIONAL PARK POLICY: A CRITICAL HISTORY, by John Ise. Published for Resources for the Future, Inc. by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1961. 701 pages, 10 maps, Index. \$10.00.

Wilderness preservationists and conservationists generally will welcome this important new book by an emeritus professor from a plains state without a national park or monument within its boundaries. John Ise—author of two earlier conservation studies, *United States Forest Policy* (1920) and *United States Oil Policy* (1926)—writes with a critical eye, and what will most warm the hearts of scenic preservationists, great sympathy for the national park idea.

Out of a life-time devoted to the teaching of economics at the University of Kansas, Ise found many summers to spend in the national parks and became acquainted with park problems before the establishment of the Park Service in 1916. His book is essentially a political history of park policy. The first 171 pages trace the development of early parks, 1872-1916, Yellowstone through Glacier. This is followed by a long section on the Park Service, its history and administration of public lands. A final section on "Special Park Problems" covers wildlife, concessions, finance, wilderness areas, and parks in other countries. There is an index which this reviewer believes is unreliable (Under "Sierra Club," for example, at least eight page references are omitted). The ten maps enhance the book considerably showing, as they do, the

essential boundary changes on the major scenic parks.

To one who has spent several months reading letters and other documentary material from the Robert Underwood Johnson *Papers* in the University of California's Bancroft Library, arranging correspondence and notes from the Sierra Club's rich file of historical material, and filming essential records in the National Archives—preparatory to writing a history of the Sierra Club's conservation activities—the chief interest of this book was its account of club influence on various park establishments and policies. Ise had available to him, of course, the extraordinarily fine compilation of congressional bills, laws, and reports made by Edmund B. Rogers of the Park Service. There is evidence, however, that Ise did not make use of some of the letters and other archival materials detailing the establishment of certain national parks. He correctly says that "the establishment of Yosemite National Park was largely due to the persistent efforts of John Muir" but makes no mention of Robert Underwood Johnson's suggestion to Muir that the Sierra Club be founded as a guardian group for the young Yosemite reserve or of the club's diligent efforts in the 1890's to prevent the Park's destruction by cattle rancher John Curtin and others. The club's part in the Chittenden Commission's recommendations for boundary reductions in 1904 and the recession of the Valley to the federal government are mentioned only in passing. Ise correctly places the blame where it belongs in the Hetch Hetchy debacle—squarely on the Revocable Permit Act of 1901, a bill "as nicely designed for the use of the city [San Francisco] as if the city council had written it" and upon Gifford Pinchot, whose name "never appears in the promotion of national parks." In connection with the congressional hearings on 1908-09, at which the club was represented by Edmund Whitman, a Boston attorney, and Harriet Monroe, a Chicago poet, Ise recognizes the valuable efforts of the club in sending protests, but gives no credit to Muir (in California) and R. U. Johnson (in New York) who, throughout the disastrous 1913 hearings, led the fight for an unspoiled Hetch Hetchy through a "front" organization known as the Society for the Preservation of the National Parks.

Ise's account of the enlargement of Sequoia and establishment of Kings Canyon National Parks are excellent summaries of the legislative history, but detail almost nothing of the intense campaign waged by representatives of the Sierra Club in the Twenties, particularly the work of Francis Farquhar in arousing interest along the populous eastern seaboard. The 1906 Club report on the Kings Canyon area is mentioned, but there is no discussion of the 1939-40 climax to the Kings campaign in which Secretary of the Interior Ickes met in San Francisco with club leaders, of President Hildebrand's trips with Forest Service and Park Service representatives, or of the club's "fall out" with the National Parks Association and The Wilderness Society over a "pure" park.

At a number of other points, Sierra Club historians will look in vain for mention of the club's name: the controversy over cross-Sierra roads; the Dinosaur fight, which really initiated the club's tremendous expansion of membership and earned the club a national reputation; the creation (and the idea behind it) of the Out-

door Recreation Resources Review Commission; and the important work of the Club's Executive Director and others in furthering the concept of a National Wilderness Preservation System.

In spite of the lack of specific documenting of Sierra Club influence on certain aspects of national park policy, Ise leaves his readers with an accurate picture of the club's over-all role. In his chapter, "Wilderness Areas," he characterizes John Muir as the man "who did most to promote the idea of wilderness preservation" and who, in 1892, "formed the Sierra Club, which became an amazingly active and effective organization, in the front ranks in every battle for the parks, forests, and for conservation generally, more and more interested in wilderness preservation as the years passed."

This reviewer read Ise's work in fascination. If he has been overly critical, this is not to detract from its general excellence. One could only wish that some of the "by-ways" might have been further explored, but perhaps they will be by later writers. It should be required reading for every conservationist—and certainly for every member of the Sierra Club.

HOLWAY R. JONES

NINE GLACIER MAPS, Northwestern North America. American Geographical Society, New York. Publication No. 34, 1961. \$3.

Alaskan climbers who choose to stray from the beaten paths, the more familiar peaks, and the larger glaciers will find this collection of maps a valuable source of information. All of the glaciers mapped are small valley glaciers with simple drainage patterns. The glaciers were chosen for this reason, since the purpose of the project was a permanent record for future comparison, not a series of maps for geographical use. This reason also governed the decision to publish the maps unshaded, emphasizing engineering information rather than pictorial representation. Only one glacier outside of Alaska, the Blue Glacier on Mount Olympus, is included in the series.

The brochure which accompanies the maps has value for logistic planning. The appendix on the location and access to the glaciers is useful and the remarks about small parachute drops make a definite contribution to the supply problem for small parties. The rather extensive discussion and comparison of terrestrial and aerial photogrammetric techniques will be of interest to research workers in glaciology and cartography. The glaciological notes indicate that the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, when the glaciers were mapped, was a period of glacial shrinkage.

A. E. HARRISON

TETON TRAILS: A Guide to the Trails of Grand Teton National Park, by Bryan Harry. Grand Teton Natural History Association, Moose, Wyoming, 1961. 56 pages with illustrations and trail maps. Paperback, 5½x7½ inches. \$1.00 (\$1.10 for mail orders).

Descriptions include starting place, distance to points of interest en route and approximate hiking time, elevations, plus some history and geology.

NOTICE: The Sierra Club will pay \$2 per copy of 1914, 1922 and 1923 SCB Annuals upon receipt at office.

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Mountain Talk

WHEREVER we go in the Sierra, we walk in the footsteps of others. One of the games is to find places where the footsteps are few, and another is to match routes with the trailmakers and makers of legends.

Playing these games a couple of months ago for all I was worth (and it appears I am not worth quite as much as I was at twenty or thirty), I touched bases among the fantastic cliffs, crags and watercourses of the Kings-Kern Divide. With two heavy-laden companions equally new to much of the country, I "saw the elephant" of Harrison Pass and Milestone saddle.

We moved fast, almost too fast to appreciate the spectacle of lonesome peaks and plateaus and above-timberline lakes. Toiling over a 13,000-foot pass (it wasn't really passable, and in our fashion barely jackassable), I was too preoccupied to photograph the oddity of three city fellows painfully lowering their aluminum-and-nylon pack rigs by rope down vertical granite. Revived slightly by good onion soup, I crept into the sleeping bag that night with less sense of strength through joy than of deliverance.

Don't get me wrong. Reflection Lake and Milestone Creek provided succulent trout dinners, and the magnificent light of sunset-after-storm on Whitney and Tyndall was duly recorded on film. The scarce footsteps we were following led us to dashing streams, delightful campsites and whole gardens of rein orchis, shooting stars and orange lilies. Now that we have caught our breath, we know this trip was one of the best.

All along the way we sighted the landmarks of pioneers. In 1864 William H. Brewer and his colleagues of the Geological Survey camped on Roaring River and climbed the great, guarded peak which bears his name. Clarence King, one of the party, took off from here with Richard Cotter to attempt a first ascent of Mount Whitney. The mistake involved in their failure is the subject of a serio-comic chapter in King's famous book.

A list of mountain classics would have to include several literary products of this area. There are Brewer and King, and there is John Muir, whose observations at the present Ouzel Creek resulted in his fine essay describing that modest, melodious bird.

Readers who are not afraid to be unfashionable may acknowledge the writings of a fourth author whose steps we traced more closely. When we reached the bridge across Roaring River and the ranger added us to his tally, reckoning that 43 travelers had passed in three weeks, we noted that the public camp was named for Stewart Edward White. The sign reminded us that this was the locale of *The Pass*.

No one nowadays rides, camps and shoots

deer in the manner of that pleasant true adventure of the Teddy Roosevelt era. Not in Kings Canyon National Park. But I commend the book to armchair packers-in, who might also enjoy White's more prolix rhapsody on the Sierra theme, *The Mountains*.



The Pass is simply an account of the author's failure to find a way for his horses out of Cloud Canyon over into the Kaweah country, and his hard-won success when he returned to the forks of Roaring River and

ascended Deadman Canyon instead. The way out had to be constructed, laboriously, by White and his friend Wes, and they called it Elizabeth Pass for Mrs. White, who was the third member of the team.

Although we didn't reach Elizabeth Pass, we had a good look at Cloud Canyon. (White calls it Cloudy, and so did a veteran packer we met.) The bravura of the book does not exaggerate. Without trails this is formidable country for foot travel, and it may well have struck fear in many a horseman.

Times have changed. When we rambled down into the camp at Colby Lake, a startled quartet of saddle-party fishermen quizzed us incredulously. They had come from a lower base camp to rough it for a few days with canned goods, gasoline lanterns and disposable sanitary arrangements. Our dizzy descent from another watershed was only faintly imaginable. Yesterday, though, they had ridden up to Colby Pass for the view.

Teddy Roosevelt or Clarence King would have done it, at least, with style.

FRED GUNSKY

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Bulletin Board

★ You have a constitutional right to express your viewpoint on these matters

Cape Cod National Seashore

On August 7, 1961, President Kennedy signed into law a proposal which authorizes establishment of a 26,670-acre National Seashore on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The law provides up to \$16 million for the acquisition of land and waters necessary for the seashore. It includes what are termed "life tenancy" provisions whereby—depending upon the nature of the estate—owners of land within the seashore may retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for their lifetime, provided they do not use the property in a way which is detrimental to the seashore standards. The law also provides that the Secretary may permit hunting and fishing within the Seashore under such regulations as he may prescribe (See p. 6.)

WILDERNESS BILL

★★ The Wilderness Bill passed the Senate on September 6, 1961 by a 78-8 margin after surviving a close 41-32 vote on a motion which would have sent it back to the Agriculture Committee for further study and delay.

As passed, the original proposal has been amended with respect to the procedure for inclusion of Primitive Areas. (For details, ask your Congressman.) Senate floor action defeated a crippling amendment which would have required an act of Congress before each Primitive Area could be added to the system. This and other crippling amendments—which would open Wilderness Areas to mining, logging, grazing, or other uses which would destroy the value of these areas as wilderness—can be expected to be re-introduced as the House begins its consideration of the bill. *Interested members have a constitutional right to let their representatives in Congress know how they feel about Senate passage of the bill and about the need for immediate action by the House.*

Great Basin National Park

The proposal to establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada was approved by the Senate's Subcommittee on Public Lands and full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in late August. The measure, S. 1760 by Senators Bible and Cannon, was opposed at the August 3 hearing by the Nevada Fish and Game Commission and the National Wildlife Federation because the present measure does not give the State of Nevada authority over game management.

Indiana Dunes, Indiana

A new proposal to protect the remaining dunes in the Indiana Dunes area on the south shore of Lake Michigan has been introduced by Senators Douglas (Ill.), Greuning (Alaska), McCarthy (Minn.) Neuberger (Ore.), Metcalf (Mont.), and Humphrey (Minn.). This proposal, S. 1797, would authorize acquisition of not more than 8,000 acres in three tracts as a National Scenic Landmark.

Yellowstone Boating

Organizations interested in wilderness and national park values were strongly represented at the July 17 Salt Lake City, Utah, hearing on the proposal to zone the three southern arms of Yellowstone Lake, in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, against motorized crafts and for wildlife, wilderness and canoes. (See June, 1961, and September, 1960, *SCB*.) Final decision on this matter will be made sometime this fall by Interior Secretary Udall after receiving recommendations from hearing officer Frank Barry.

Bodega Bay

The Pacific Gas and Electric Co. has announced details of its plan to build a \$61 million atomic power plant at Bodega Bay, just north of Point Reyes on the California coast. (See April *SCB*.) It will be the largest such plant in the U.S. Construction is scheduled to begin in August 1962 on a 225-acre site at the south end of Bodega Head. The plant is expected to go into full power operation in December, 1965. This is the third scenic bay along the California coast exploited for power by P. G. & E.

Big Basin

FLASH: According to the September 1 *San Jose Mercury*, the State has reached agreement with Big Creek Timber Co. on purchase of 514 acres adjacent to Big Basin State Park (including 134 acres of virgin redwood). However, Big Creek will continue to log trees on the additional property urged by the Sierra Club for inclusion (see page 5).

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

Senate Committee Approves Point Reyes

The proposed Point Reyes National Seashore took a major step forward when it gained the approval of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate on August 18 and the full Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on August 24. "Today's action is a harbinger of victory in the long fight to save Point Reyes," said Senator Clair Engle and Congressman Clem Miller after the subcommittee action. "We are confident this Congress is going to establish the national seashore—by early next year at the latest."

"With the passage of this bill," said Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, "Congress will have provided for the third seashore reservation to perpetuate for all time scenic, geological, and recreational values."

Before receiving a favorable report by the two Senate units, the measure was amended to provide for acquisition of only 23,000 acres of the total 53,000-acre area destined to be set aside as a recreational preserve. It would allow continuance in private ownership of 26,000 acres used for cattle raising and dairying, as well as 2,000 acres presently used as sites for radio communication facilities, and 2,000 acres used as a religious retreat. The ranch land would be design-

nated as a pastoral zone in which the existing open space and pastoral scene shall be preserved; it would not be acquired without the consent of the owner so long as it remains in its natural state or is used exclusively for ranching and dairying purposes.

The bill also provides for hunting and fishing within the seashore—at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to California laws and regulations.

While Senate action on the bill is expected soon, its approval in the House is less sure. The House Subcommittee on National Parks, under the chairmanship of J. T. Rutherford of Texas, has completed three days of hearings on H. R. 2775, Congressman Miller's bill. The bill is understood to be on the committee's agenda for action early next year.

As the *San Francisco Chronicle* noted recently, "Though the Point Reyes project has yet to overcome the hostility that has manifested itself among would-be private exploiters of the scenic hill and beachland, its prospects appear brightened by the complete success, on the other side of the continent, of the Cape Cod National Seashore project despite similar determined opposition."

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